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Shall Militarism Run Rampant at Jamestown.

The broadside just sent out, protesting against the prostitution of the Jamestown Exposition to the service of militarism, ought to arouse the whole nation and compel the managers of the Exposition to modify their program and restore it to its original design. We regret that we cannot get the protest in full into this issue. We shall print it in our February number. Meanwhile, we shall be glad to secure and send copies of the broadside to any who may desire them.

The protest is signed by Carroll D. Wright, Cardinal Gibbons, Edward Everett Hale, Edwin D. Mead, Miss Jane Addams, President M. Carey Thomas, J. Howard McFarland, Joseph Lee, John Mitchell, William Couper, Prof. James H. Dillard, Frederick A. Whiting, Prof. C. M. Woodward, and Prof. Charles Zueblin, and has the hearty approval of many other members of the Advisory Board of the Exposition.

What these eminent citizens—and they represent a great host of others equally prominent—solemnly protest against is the making of the Jamestown

Exposition primarily a huge naval and military spectacle, to intoxicate the people—the young men of the nation—with the idea that war is a noble and glorious thing, worthy of assiduous cultivation by our Republic, instead of a miserable relic of barbarism and savagery, that ought to be despised and utterly destroyed. They call attention, in the protest, to the list of Exposition attractions, thirty-eight in number, advertised in the *Jamestown Magazine*, the official organ of the Exposition management, eighteen of which are as follows:

Greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen.
 Grandest naval rendezvous in history.
 International races by submarine warships.
 Magnificent pyrotechnic reproduction of war scenes.
 Reproduction of the famous battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" at the place where that battle was fought.
 Great museum of war relics from all nations and all ages.
 Greatest gathering of warships in the history of the world.
 Prize drills by the finest soldiers of all nations and by picked regiments of United States and State troops.
 Races of military airships of different nations.
 The largest military parade ground in the world.
 Contests of skill between soldiers and sailors of different nations.
 Daily inspection of warships in the harbor and troops in camp.
 The greatest military and naval parade ever witnessed.
 More naval and military bands than were ever assembled in time of peace.
 Greatest array of gorgeous military uniforms of all nations ever seen in any country.
 More members of royalty of different countries than ever assembled in peace or war.
 The grandest military and naval celebration ever attempted in any age by any nation.
 A great living picture of war with all of its enticing splendors.

When the program of the Exposition attractions was first published and the members of the Advisory Board asked to allow the use of their names, the military and naval part was left inconspicuous. It was the last item on the list, the first being the emphasizing of the great historical events that have marked the progress of the country. After the Board had been named and the Congressional appropriation of \$1,500,000 secured, the military and naval feature was shoved up to the top and developed into the flaming announcement given above.

The official journal unblushingly announces that "the Exposition will be primarily a military and naval celebration, commercialism being relegated to the rear, etc." The persons mentioned above protest not only against the thing itself, but also against the surreptitious way in which they have been made seemingly to support this extraordinary program. They will leave the Board, as they ought to do, if the thing is not changed, and many other members will probably go with them.

Their protest will be joined in by millions of the people as soon as this amazing program becomes generally known. How can any citizen of this great Republic, which has always, until recently, kept its military and naval establishments small and unobtrusive, which has led in the movement for international concord and the pacific settlement of disputes, which has prided itself on its freedom from the tyranny and the burdens of militarism, and has been beseechingly looked to by the war-burdened and suffering peoples of the world as their hope and their deliverance — how can any one, with any historic sense of the causes of our national greatness and progress, consent to see this "greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen," this attempted reinstatement of the dishonored and fast-perishing system of war, enacted on the very spot where the nation was born! It is hard to believe that a single man with American blood in his veins and American political ideals in his mind can be found who will deliberately and knowingly approve of it.

Let the people speak — the churches, the universities and colleges, the labor organizations, the commercial and industrial associations, the women's societies — let them all speak and the nation be saved from this national exhibition of amazing childish folly, and the consequent degradation and shame.

The Nobel Peace Prize.

As had been generally expected, the Nobel Peace Prize for 1906 was awarded to President Roosevelt on the 10th of December. The ceremony took place in the presence of a distinguished company in the Norwegian Parliament House, where the decision of the Committee of five named by the Parliament to have charge of the prize was announced.

The American Minister, Mr. Peirce, received the prize in President Roosevelt's name, and expressed to the Committee and Parliament his deep appreciation and that of the American people for this distinguished recognition of the service rendered by the President to the cause of international peace in using his good offices to end the Russo-Japanese war.

The following dispatch from President Roosevelt to the Norwegian Parliament was read by Mr. Peirce:

"I am profoundly moved and touched by the signal honor shown me through your body in conferring on me

the Nobel Peace Prize. There is no gift I could appreciate more, and I wish it were in my power to fully express my gratitude. I thank you for it, and I thank you in behalf of the United States, for what I did I was able to accomplish only as the representative of the nation of which for the time being I am President. After much thought I have concluded that the best and most fitting way to apply the amount of the prize is by using it as a foundation to establish at Washington a permanent industrial peace committee. The object will be to strive for better and more equitable relations among my countrymen who are engaged, whether as capitalists or wage workers, in industrial and agricultural pursuits. This will carry out the purpose of the founder of the prize, for in modern life it is as important to work for the cause of just and righteous peace in the industrial world as in the world of nations.

"I again express to you the assurance of my deep and lasting gratitude and appreciation."

The service rendered by President Roosevelt in arresting the terrible conflict between Japan and Russia was a highly creditable one, — "the finest of his achievements," it has been called. The Nobel Committee has represented the general judgment of the world in regard to it in awarding him this great gift. Even those who differ absolutely with him, — among whom we find ourselves, — in his aggressive views about the navy and the "big stick" policy, are glad, most of them, to see this fine humane deed of his thus recognized and honored.

The President justly and generously associates with himself, in the honor of the prize, the entire nation. It will be remembered that, at the time, the country was urgently appealing to him, from every quarter, to make an attempt, either alone or in conjunction with other powers, to arrest the war. He spoke for the nation, and the nation is grateful that its head, both for his own sake and that of the country, has been thus signally honored. In a wider sense, also, he spoke for the whole civilized world, on which the war was weighing so heavily, and there is large appreciation in other countries of the action of the Nobel Committee.

This is the first time that the prize has been given to the head of a nation. The fact that it has been so conferred greatly enhances its value as an agency for peace. The other national capitals, as well as our own, will feel strongly the influence, and will, we are sure, be stimulated to more sympathetic and vigorous activity in promoting pacific policies and measures. We sincerely hope that the President himself may be led by it to bring his opinions and policies, as a whole, into more complete accord with the purposes and sentiments which moved him to challenge Russia and Japan to stop their mutual slaughter and to return to the rational ways of peace. It is a splendid achievement to stop a gigantic and ruinous war; it is a still more brilliant accomplishment to prevent